No. 49. VOL. V.

The COLUMBIAN AND Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) *Tuesday*, DECEMBER 9, 1806.

Editorial.

AN ADDRESS,

Which might, or might not, have been adopted last evening, at the meeting of the republican citizens of Hudson, held agreeably to notice given in the last Bee, "for the purpose of considering upon an address to the President of the United States, approving of his past administration, and soliciting him to consent to a re-election."

—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

—

IN humble imitation of the *republican*-republicans of the city of New-York, and of the same sort of republicans in Philadelphia, which sort of republicans are called Duaneites and Cheethamites in these parts, WE, the *republican*-republicans of the city of Hudson, in meeting convened for the purpose, beg leave to address you, on a subject interesting to us all—that is, to assure you, that we highly approve of your past administration, and humbly solicit you to forget, for the present, your former notions about rotation in office, and to "humble yourself," once more, "before the magnitude of the undertaking," and become again our president.....*if you can get elected.*

You may think it strange, sir, that we address your excellency thus early on this momentous subject. You may, perhaps, deem it somewhat extraordinary that we should solicit you to perform the duties of an office for a third term, before the second is half expired. Or you may consider it as still more wonderful, that we should urge you to accept of the presidency again, before we know that you have yet declined the honor. But, sir, do not mistake our meaning. Do not suppose, sir, that we believe this is the most suitable time to make arrangements concerning the *presidency*. Do not imagine that we have any idea of your resigning. We do not address you, sir, on this occasion, so much for the purpose of inducing you to become a candidate; as to answer another end, vastly more interesting to us.

You must know (for you undoubtedly read the papers) that we lately elected one Morgan Lewis to the office of governor of this state. We said every thing in his favor while a candidate; and we really thought him to be one of the finest republicans in the known world (yourself and the mayor always excepted.) But somehow it has turned out, that we have grown extremely sick of him, insomuch that we would, if in our power, not only cast him off, but prove to the people, and believe ourselves, that he is no more a republican than the great Mogul. To effect this, we have found it necessary in the first place, to endeavor to define what true republicanism is. We have long made it a subject of serious reflection and discussion. The result, after all our deliberations, in which we have been assisted by the wisdom of those *Solomons* in whom you have placed great confidence, is, that a true and genuine republican is one who puts all his trust in Thomas Jefferson. Having come to this conclusion, nothing now remains for us to do, to prove our republicanism, but to present you with this address. A neglect to do the same, on the part of the friends of Governor Lewis, will prove, with equal force, their abandonment of principle.

Having thus pointed out to you, fully and fairly, our motive for this proceeding, you will not, we hope, on our account, depart from any good resolution which you may have formed, with respect to retiring from a public life. We know that the cares of office are burthensome to you. We know you delight in the comforts of a domestic state. We know you have already done too much for the welfare of the country. To your wisdom and patriotism we are sensible we owe the abolition of our taxes—the extinguishment of the public debt—the acquisition of Louisiana—the destruction of our navy; and, in short, the unexampled prosperity of our country, and the unparalleled respect in which we are held by all the nations of the earth.

Whatever of wealth the citizens of Hudson enjoy, has been drawn chiefly from the avails of commerce and navigation. We cannot but feel grateful, therefore, to the man who has taken such unwearied pains to foster these sources of our happiness, by avoiding to shackle them by protection.

Of the acquisition of Louisiana, it is unnecessary for the republicans of Hudson to say much in this address. They have long since done their part towards rendering the affair *palatable*, by celebrating it in eating and drinking. It was on this grand occasion, sir, that a splendid Star came out, in open day-light, seemingly to witness the sincerity of our joy.

We admire, sir, the various traits of wisdom, firmness, and patriotism, which have distinguished your administration. We admire, particularly, the wisdom which dictated the building of gun-boats, for the protection of our ports and harbors. We deem them superior to every other kind of defence, and, combined with proper "civility," will, without doubt, secure us from every species of insult and aggression.

That firmness which calls most loudly for our admiration, has been manifested in your treatment of foreign ministers. You have met their insults with great meekness and humility. When smitten on one cheek, you have invariably turned the other; thereby shewing, that, when it suited your inclination, you was perfectly willing to be governed by *Christian* principles.—Your ordering the Marquis de Casa Yrujo out of the city of Washington, sufficiently shewed your spirit; and your permitting him to remain there, after repeated provocation, evinced your forgiving temper. The promptitude with which you have complied with the demands of foreign governments, is a

very shining proof, both of firmness and patriotism.

But your patriotism has been displayed in so many ways, and on such various occasions, that it seems almost needless to particularize. Your detestation of England, and your partiality for the Grand Imperial Republic of France, will convince every body, not only of your patriotism, but of your philanthropy.

You must have observed, sir, with peculiar satisfaction, that the man who came to this country in a public ship, pursuant to your invitation, for the purpose of continuing his "*useful labors*," is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," having labored for some time past, to persuade our good friend and ally Napoleon the First, to send two or three thousand of his revolutionary heroes to New-York, to scour the city, and carry off a cargo of those conspirators, who abuse him and rail against you.

Here we stop. We have said enough to shew that we are true and genuine republicans. We shall publish this address in the papers; and, for form sake, send a copy to you. But, rest assured, sir, that we do not expect nor require an answer.

Hudson, Dec. 8th, 1806.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON-CITY, Dec. 2.

This Day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

IT would have given me, fellow citizens, great satisfaction to announce in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, existing at the time of your last separation, had been amicably and justly terminated. I lost no time in taking those measures which were most likely to bring them to such a termination, by special missions, charged with such powers and instructions as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays, which have since taken place in our negociations with the British government, appear to have proceeded from causes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the course of the session, I may be enabled to lay before you their final issue. What will be that of the negociations for settling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place at the date of the last dispatches, enables us to pronounce. On the western side of the Mississippi she advanced in considerable force, and took post at the settlement of Bayou Pierre, on the Red river. This village was originally settled by France, was held by her as long as she held Louisiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louisiana. Being small, insulated and distant, it was not observed at the moment of re-delivery to France and the United States, that she continued a guard of half a dozen men, which had been stationed there. A proposition however having been lately made by our commander in chief, to assume the Sabine river as a temporary line of separation between the troops of the two nations, until the issue of our negociations shall be known, this has been referred by the Spanish commandant to his superior, and in the mean time he has withdrawn his force to the western side of the Sabine river. The correspondence on this subject, now communicated, will exhibit more particularly the present state of things in that quarter.

The nature of that country requires indispensably that an unusual proportion of the force employed there should be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order therefore that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect I had authorized him to call on the Governors of Orleans and Mississippi for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has proposed may perhaps render this unnecessary. But I inform you with pleasure, of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of those territories have tendered their services in defence of their country. It has done honor to themselves, entitled them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens in every part of the Union, and must strengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciously under all circumstances which may occur.

Having received information that in another part of the United States a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organising themselves, contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain, I thought it necessary, by proclamation, as well as by special orders, to take measures for preventing and suppressing this enterprise, for seizing the vessels, arms, and other means provided for it, and for arresting and bringing to justice its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith which ought ever to be the rule of action in public, as well as private transactions; it was due to good order, and regular government, that, while the public force was acting strictly on the defensive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggression, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide, for their country, the question of peace or war by commencing active, and unauthorized hostilities, should be promptly and efficaciously suppressed.

Whether it will be necessary to enlarge our regular force, will depend on the result of our negociations with Spain. But as it is uncertain when that result will be known, the provisional measures requisite for that, and to meet any pressure intervening in that quarter, will be a subject for your early consideration.

The possession of both banks of the Mississippi reducing to a single point the defence of that river, its waters, and the country adjacent, it becomes highly necessary to provide, for that point, a more adequate security. Some position above its mouth, commanding the passage of the river, should be rendered sufficiently strong to cover the armed vessels which may be stationed there for defence; and, in conjunction with them, to present an insuperable obstacle to any force, attempting to pass. The approaches to the city of New-Orleans, from the eastern quarter also will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal support of the country, the encouragement of a strong settlement on the western side of the Mississippi, within reach of New Orleans, will be worthy the consideration of the legislature.

The gun boats authorized by an act of the last session, are so advanced that they will be ready for service in the ensuing spring. Circumstances permitted us to allow the time necessary for their more solid construction. As a much larger number will still be wanting to place our sea-port towns and waters in that state of defence to which we are competent, and they entitled, a similar appropriation for a further provision of them is recommended for the ensuing year.

A further appropriation will also be necessary for repairing fortifications already established, and the erection of such other works as may have real effect in obstructing the approach of an enemy to our sea-port towns, or other remaining before them.

In a country whose constitution is derived from the will of the people, directly expressed by their free suffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and those of the legislature, are renewed by them at short periods, where, under the character of jurors, they exercise in person the greatest portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are consequently so formed and administered as to bear with equal weight and favor on all, restraining no man in the pursuits of honest industry, and securing to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be supposed that any safeguards could be needed against insurrection, or enterprize, on the public peace or authority. The laws, however, aware that these should not be trusted to moral restraints only, have provided punishment for these crimes when committed. But would it not be salutary to give also the means of preventing their commission? Where an enterprize is meditated by private individuals, against a foreign nation, in amity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws. Would they not be as reasonable, and useful, where the enterprize preparing is against the United States? While adverting to this branch of law, it is proper to observe that in enterprizes meditated against foreign nations, the ordinary process of binding to the observance of the peace and good behaviour, could it be extended to acts to be done out of the jurisdiction of the United States, would be effectual in some cases where the offender is able to keep out of sight every indication of his purpose which could draw on him the exercise of the powers now given by law.

The states on the coast of Barbary seem generally disposed at present to respect our peace and friendship. With Tunis alone some uncertainty remains. Persuaded that it is our interest to maintain our peace with them on equal terms or not at all, I propose to send, in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean, unless previous information shall shew it to be unnecessary.

We continue to receive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbors, and of their disposition to place all their interests under the patronage of the United States. These dispositions are inspired by their confidence in our justice, and in the sincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we discharge these high and honorable functions with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the just reward in their peace and friendship.

The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke for exploring the river Missouri, and the best communication from that to the Pacific Ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, descended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, ascertained with accuracy the geography of that interesting communication across our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and it is but justice to say that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful. After proceeding up it about six hundred miles, nearly as far as the French settlements had extended, while the country was in their possession, our geographers were obliged to return without completing their work.

Very useful additions have also been made to our knowledge of the Mississippi, by Lieutenant Pike, who has ascended it to its source, and whose journal and map, giving the details of his journey, will shortly be ready for communication to both Houses of Congress. Those of Messrs. Lewis, Clark and Freeman, will require further time to be digested and prepared. These important surveys, in addition to those before possessed, furnish materials for commencing an accurate map of the Mississippi and its western waters. Some principal rivers however remain still to be explored, towards which the authorisation of Congress, by moderate appropriations, will be requisite.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights, which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country, have long been eager to proscribe. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effects till the first day of the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be completed before that day.

The receipts at the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have amounted to near fifteen millions of dollars; which have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions seven hundred thousand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louisiana; to pay, of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly four of interest, and, in addition, to reimburse, in the course of the present month, near two millions of five and an half per cent. stock. These payments and re-

bursements of the funded debt, with those which had been made in the four years and an half preceding, will, at the close of the present year, have extinguished upwards of twenty-three millions of principal

The duties composing the Mediterranean fund will cease, by law, at the end of the present session. Considering, however, that they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impost on salt, a necessary of life, the free use of which otherwise is so important, I recommend to your consideration the suppression of the duties on salt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, instead thereof, for a short time, after which that also will become unnecessary for any purpose now within contemplation

When both of these branches of revenue shall, in this way, be relinquished, there will still, ere long, be an accumulation of monies in the treasury beyond the instalments of public debt which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot then, without a modification, assented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguishment of this debt and the complete liberation of our revenues, the most desirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other existing purpose. The question, therefore, now comes forward, to what other objects shall these surplusses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right; but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid, are foreign luxuries purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers canals, and such other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers. By these operations, new channels of communication will be opened between the states; the lines of separation will disappear, their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care, not that it would be proposed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterprise, which manages so much better all the concerns to which it is equal: but a public institution can alone supply those sciences, which though rarely called for are yet necessary to complete the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation The subject is now proposed for the consideration of Congress, because if approved by the time the state legislatures shall have deliberated on this extension of the federal trusts, and the laws shall be passed, and other arrangements made for their execution, the necessary funds will be on hand, and without employment I suppose an amendment of the constitution, by consent of the states, necessary: because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated in the constitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied

The present consideration of a national establishment for education particularly, is rendered proper by this circumstance also, that, if Congress, approving the proposition, shall yet think it more eligible to found it on a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with those which will be among the earliest to produce the necessary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may suspend other improvements by requiring for its own purposes the resources destined for them

This fellow citizens, is the state of the public interests at the present moment, and according to the information now possessed. But such is the situations of the nations of Europe and such too the predicament in which we stand with some of them, that we cannot rely with certainty on the present aspect of our affairs that may change from moment to moment, during the course of your session, or after you shall have separated. Our duty is therefore to act upon the things as they are, and to make a reasonable provision for whatever they may be Were armies to be raised wherever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we never should have been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted on dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place. A steady, perhaps a quickened pace in preparations for the defence of our sea-port towns and waters, an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of our country, a militia so organised that its effective portions can be called to any point in the union, or volunteers instead of them, to serve a sufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying on our resources until actually called into use They will maintain the public interests, while a more permanent force shall be in a course of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which these means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in spite of our long and vain appeals to the justice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements, in its outset, will go far towards securing us in its course and issue, and towards throwing its burthens on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force

The result of our negociations, or such incidents in their course as may enable us to infer their probable issue; such further movements also, on our western frontier as may shew whether war is to be pressed there, while negociation is protracted elsewhere, shall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me; with whatever other information I possess or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national interests committed to your charge.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 2, 1806.

Editor's Closet.

The editor of the New-York Morning Chronicle, we observe, is "carping" about the late arrival of the *Fountain* at his office —"*a week*," he says, "after its publication." He ought first to have learnt *when* the said fountain was published; he ought to have known, before he indulged in this "ill-natured sarcasm," that, although *dated* on Friday, it was, by some sort of Hibernian necromancy, actually published on the *Tuesday* following!

His honor, Brockholst Livingston, Esq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, is appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Judge Patterson, deceased. Should Mr. Livingston accept, an important duty will devolve on our next Council of Appointment.

A serious fracas took place at Eddyville, Kentucky, on the night of the late election, between Matthew Lyon and a Mr. Cofield, who, it seems, had refused to vote for Lyon. Cofield attempted to gouge—but his thumb was caught in Lyon's mouth, and bitten off at the first joint.—So that Matthew is not only a spitting, but a biting Lyon.

The following is an extract from a communication in the *People's Friend*, addressed to the Hon. John Randolph:—

"The public mind is now so completely suborned to the worst purposes of faction, that it is hazardous for any man to speak his mind freely upon public men or public measures. An honest man, in avowing his opinions, has to stand under two batteries, which keep up a cross fire upon him. The one (naturally enough) under the direction of his political enemies—the other under such of his own side, as fondly conceive that the , or their instructors, have a prescriptive right to hold the pitch-pipe of their party, and to dictate the tone, the measure and the time of their politics, to every one belonging to it. If this were suffered, it would be an evil which would lock up forever the essential freedom of the country, and throw the key into the bottomless abyss:—No *Imprimatur* that the worst despotisms of Europe—no, not that of Bonaparte on the French press, would, in that case, be worse than the slavery of the press in America. The country would resolve itself into a system of faction, legalized by the extorted consent and submission of the people; and no truth would reach the public ear uncolored by factious misrepresentation.—The nation would, in that case, instead of being endangered by one faction, be torn in pieces by two; and each of those would be in itself a despotism, the members of which, intent only upon their own subordinate interests, and forgetful of the great purposes for which the party, of which each makes an item, exists, would, instead of consulting the great comprehensive sweep of public good, conform themselves only to the will of the cabal which guides them. Thus a party degenerates into a faction, and that faction again dwindles into a horde, from which, if one ventures to step an atom on one side, or act out of concert with them, or to move ever so little out of their line of march, all hands simultaneously clutch the dagger and strike at him."

Extract from a Letter.

"I agree with you, that the result of the late election for charter-officers in the city of New-York, will have a great and extensive influence in the state. It proves to a demonstration, the low repute into which the democratic party have fallen; and that the people are determined no longer to bear their insolence and oppression. They have been defeated in their strong hold. When we consider the opposition which was to encounter, the victory is really astonishing; and can be ascribed to nothing but to an honest resentment against an overbearing and violent junto.

"I have not heard lately from the back counties. Accounts hitherto have been flattering. My greatest fear is, that the people will run from one extreme into another, as they are apt to do. I wish to see calmness, moderation, and a steady regard to the public peace and happiness. There will be more magnanimity in forgiving and treating with mildness those who have disturbed us for some years past, than in a harsh and rigorous usage. Many of them have been grossly deceived and misled by artful and ambitious men.

"* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * I wish these gentlemen-editors [of third-party papers] would spare their reflections upon federalists; otherwise it will be necessary to *trim their jackets* for them.

"You may observe that Mr. Mitchell, in one of his late papers, supposes Mr. Holt; videlicet Charles Holt, editor of the *Bee*, to be *insane*, and advises him to send for *Doctor Crouse*. Verily if the Doctor is to undertake every madman in the land, between dogs and democrats, he will have business enough. Besides, the Doctor has, some time since, pronounced that, according to the best of his judgment, Holt is incurable."

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and rugged, as dull fools suppose;
But musical, as is Apollo's lyre:
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets.
MILTON.

TO obtain the greatest good, or, what we term Happiness, has ever been, and doubtless ever will be the grand object of mankind. The benevolent Author of Nature, like an indulgent parent, has distributed among us a profusion of blessings. Willing the happiness of his creatures and anxious for their safety, he has placed every thing within our reach necessary to supply our reasonable desires. Cast your eyes abroad, take an extensive range of Nature's works, and say, does not every thing seem adapted to our capacity for bliss? Observe the wonderful disposition of the elements by which we are surrounded, how nicely and accurately adjusted to the great purposes for which they were originally designed. Behold the beautiful change and return of the seasons! the alternate succession of day and night! What regularity! what order and harmony! Reflect on these things, and say, is not that Being who hung out the curtains of heaven, who laid the foundations of the earth, who established the sea its bounds that it should not pass—a God of love?

Consider the vast variety of organized beings with which we are acquainted; how numerous, how diversified their wants! From the huge elephant, to the minute insect which eludes observation, all, all are under the inspection, and are supported by that power, who hears the young raven cry for food.

Though doubtless all these are susceptible of a degree of happiness proportionate to their state, since they are under the same common support, yet to man, the favorite of the skies, the choicest of heaven's gifts are profusely imparted. Standing erect, with a countenance dignified and majestic, turned towards heaven the residence of kindred spirits, he seems formed for dominion—the lord of creation. For him the fleecy inhabitants resign their treasure. To him belongs the lowing herd, and the cattle on an hundred hills. To him it is given to explore the bowels of the earth and bring forth her hidden treasures to the light of day. For him, in short, are

"Heaven, Earth, and Ocean plundered of their sweets."

Notwithstanding the Almighty has bestowed on us such distinguished favors; notwithstanding the dignified and important station which man is evidently calculated to sustain in the scale of being, yet, O! degrading thought! man is an apostate; fallen from that original state of purity and excellence in which he was placed at the creation. Seduced by the suggestions of evil, he rebels against his Benefactor. Possessed of free will, the privilege of angels; endowed with reason, which assimilates him with, we had almost said, God himself, he renounces his allegiance, and becomes "profane and alien to the will of heaven."

To subserve the purposes of ambition, lust, revenge, and all the direful passions of the soul, he perverts the numerous blessings, extended by the hand of Beneficence, from their original use, and transforms them into curses. Perversely obstinate in error, he pursues happiness through the wily labyrinths of pleasure; or, follows the unsubstantial phantom, Fame, through all her various sinuosities; or, allured by the splendid glare of riches, he presses eagerly forward, and by fraud or cunning obtains the object which he vainly imagined would afford happiness;—but, alas! he observes the delusion; he would fain retrace his steps, for he is convinced that Virtue is the greatest good; and he is induced to exclaim with the wise man in scripture,

"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

PLATO.

Miscellany.

FOR THE BALANCE.

AN INCIDENT.

From Gravity-Hall.

VENUS had just commenced her egress upon the Sun's disk, eight degrees below his centre, when a general bustle below, and a cry of—stop thief! stop thief!—suddenly put those profound speculations to flight, and the philosophers, Bartholomew Gravity, A. B. and the Rector, let go the wires, and away sprang the spherules, compasses, and the whole grand apparatus; and while they should have been attentive to the transit of Venus, they were listening to the maid's harangue, who protested that the catholic villain had stolen Miss Wilhelmina's gold watch and bracelets. Whilst the mob gathered about the door and occupied the hall, the meditations of those gentlemen were divided between the evolutions of the grand luminary of 763,000 miles diameter, and a toy of six inches circumference: and no doubt but the loss of the latter occasioned more vexation than the premature failure of the former object. One of those gentlemen descended the stairs, joined the mob, and was provoked even to s-r-g, whilst the other remained in the study, to gather up the Solar system, which lay scattered about the floor in a most grievous plight: But Miss Wilhelmina's lover, watch and bracelets were all on board of ship, on their way to France.

Those philosophers had comfortably settled it with themselves to cherish invariably a self-existent principle, which should be ever present on all occasions, and which was to guard them from the numberless discomfitures of life, and render them superior to the assaults of passion: and though they still adhere to the theorem; yet another position is equally evident, that they fall short of the practical part which is exemplified thus:—The day succeeding this alarming incident, Bartholomew Gravity, A. B. who is allowed to be an excellent casuist in all affairs of the natural, the civilized, the moral, and literary world, but being exceedingly chagrined upon discovering himself to be duped by the French lover, who had sought through his medium the audience of the young lady, to vent his spleen wrote the most opprobrious piece on female genius, accomplishments, pursuits, and dress.—That I have lately seen, and having read it to the lady, she meekly replied, smiling, that carnivorous birds were fond of pecking at sweet fruit, as well as the red-breast and gold-finch, adding, you know, uncle, we always find those strawberries the richest flavored which the birds have been nibbling; and she bore her mortification with a surpassing flow of good nature, whilst Gravity, A. B. employs the seventh proportion of every week in detracting the sex, whom (as a gentleman of talents and virtue,) he should *guide* and *honor*.

BRUNETTE.

From the People's Friend.

MR. EDITOR.

THE conquest of Buenos Ayres by Sir Home Popham, has excited great interest in England and America. The dockets of the Custom Houses in both countries, teem with clearances for that part of the world. The number of adventurers who are about to stake their fortunes on the hazard of this enterprise, is immense. The merchant, the manufacturer, and the man of "too much leisure"—he who had rolled on down, and he who had ached on boards—he who is snugly reposing in the cradle of luxury, and he who is wandering "a waif on the world's wide common," are all infected with the mania of emigration. How justly they may each have calculated is not for me to decide, but I should imagine, that it would be well to give them such *faithful* descriptions of the country as may enable them to form a tolerably exact idea on the subject. I observe that you have already described that part of the territory which the British have already conquered. I now take the liberty of sending you an account of such of the other contiguous parts as they must reasonably be supposed to have in prospect. I owe it to my love of truth to say, that I have *collected it principally from the English prints, and that I believe it correct.*

CHILI.

This province is in length 1260 miles, in breadth 580, and is bounded on the east by La Plata. St. Jago is the chief town.

The climate of Chili is one of the most delightful in the world, being a medium between the two extremes of heat and cold. Not only the tropical fruits, but all species of grain, come to the greatest perfection. The country is but thinly inhabited; but prodigious numbers of oxen, goats, sheep, &c. are fattened on the plains.

Chili produces great quantities of gold, silver, copper, tin, quicksilver, iron and lead. Such vast quantities of gold are washed down from the mountains, annually, as are estimated at 8,000,000 dollars.

PERU.

This province is bounded on the north by Chili. It extends in length 1800, and in breadth 500 miles.

In this district is that immense chain of mountains, the Andes, which separate it

from Amazona and Paraguay. A number of rivers run through the country into the Pacific Ocean. Gold and silver is produced in great abundance; and Peru is the only place that produces quicksilver, an article of immense value, which was first discovered in 1567. It is a singular fact that it never rains in Peru; but this want is amply recompensed by a soft kindly dew, which generally falls every night.

Wheat, barley, cassava, skins, potatoes, wine, &c. are produced here; a principal article of commerce is the Peruvian bark. The tree which produces this invaluable drug grows most abundantly in Quito. The tree which bears it is about the size of a cherry tree, and produces a kind of fruit resembling an almond, but it is only the bark which possesses those excellent qualities for which it is so much celebrated. Pride and laziness, as in the other parts of South-America, are the characteristics of the natives.

As an instance of the prodigious wealth of this country, we need only remark, that in the year 1682, when the viceroy made his entrance into Lima, the capital, the inhabitants, to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver, to the amount of seventeen millions sterling!! Indeed all travellers speak with amazement of the churches loaden with gold, silver, and precious stones.

OLD MEXICO,

Which being bounded on one of its sides by the Pacific Ocean, was very convenient for commerce. In length it is 2000 miles, and 600 in breadth. This country possesses many exceedingly large rivers, as likewise lakes, in one of which, on an island, the city of Mexico stands. This country is immensely rich in mines of gold and silver, so much so, that of the latter, they reckon no less than 1000. The revenue of Mexico amounts to the vast sum of 24 millions of our money, and it is well known that this, together with the other provinces of Spanish America, supply the whole world with silver. Precious stones are likewise produced here.

The climate is exceedingly hot, except in the inland country. It is more abundant in fruit than grain. The soil produces pine apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and cocoa nuts, which last are here in the greatest perfection and plenty. Mexico produces also a prodigious quantity of sugar; cedar, logwood, and other woods abound; but next to gold and silver, the most valuable product is cochineal, which is of the animal kind, and of the species of the gall insect. It adheres to the plant called apuntia, and sucks the juice of the fruit, which is of a crimson colour. It is from this juice that the cochineal derives its value. It is also used in medicine as a sudorific, and as a cordial; and it is computed, that the Spaniards export no less than 900,000 pounds weight of this commodity annually.

From the old continent, horses, asses, sheep, goats, &c. have been transported, and have multiplied. Horned cattle are found wild, in herds of from 30,000 to 40,000. There also exist in this country a prodigious number of birds: 200 species are said to be peculiar to this country.

The Conspiracy.

BY THE PRESIDENT
Of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, are conspiring and confederating together to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise against the dominions of Spain, that for this purpose, they are fitting out and arming vessels in the western waters of the United States, collecting provisions, arms, military stores, and other means, are deceiving and seducing honest and well meaning citizens, under various pretences, to engage in their criminal enterprises, are organizing, officering and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided: I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led without due knowledge or consideration to participate in the said unlawful enterprise, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons whatsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and incur prosecution with all the rigors of the law. And I hereby enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, of the United States, or of any of the states or territories, and especially all governors, and other executive authorities, all judges, justices and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out, and bringing to condign punishment, all persons engaged, or concerned in such enterprise, in seizing and detaining, subject to the dispositions of the law, all vessels, arms, military stores or other means provided or providing for the same, and in general in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprise, by all the lawful means, within their power: and I require all good and faithful citizens, and others within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein, and especially in the discovery, apprehension and bringing to justice of all such offenders, in preventing the execution of their unlawful designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand.

(SEAL.) Given at the city of Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and six, and in the year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-first.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

From the Western World, of November 7.
(Published at Frankfort, Kentucky.)

INTERESTING.

Motion in the Federal Court of the Kentucky District, against* Aaron Burr, Esq. *late Vice-President of the United States, for crimes and high misdemeanors.

ON Wednesday, about noon, on the 5th inst. J. H. Daviess, Esq. Attorney of the United States for the above district, rose, and addressing the court, said that he had a motion to make of the utmost magnitude, and extraordinary nature, and which regarded the welfare of the union at large. That the unhappy state of his health alone had prevented him from making it on the first day of the term. That he should ground his motion on an affidavit which he would present to the court. He then made oath to the following affidavit:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Kentucky District, ss.

J. H. Daviess, atttorney for the said United States, in and for said district, upon his corporal oath, doth depose and say, That the deponent is informed, and doth verily believe, that a certain Aaron Burr, esq. late vice-president of the United States, for several months past, hath been, and is now engaged in preparing and setting on foot, and in providing and preparing the means, for a military expedition and enterprize within this district, for the purpose of descending the Ohio and Mississippi therewith, and making war upon the subjects of the king of Spain, who are in a state of peace with the people of these United States—to wit, on the provinces of Mexico, on the westwardly side of Louisiana, which appertain and belong to the king of Spain, an European prince, with whom these United States are at peace.

And said deponent further saith, that he is informed, and fully believes, that the above charges can be, and will be fully substantiated by evidence, provided this honorable court will grant compulsory process to bring in witness to testify thereto.

And the deponent further saith, that he is informed and verily believes, that the agents and emissaries of the said Burr have purchased up, and are continuing to purchase, large stores of provisions, as if for an army; and that the said Burr seems to conceal in great mystery from the people at large, his purposes and projects; while the minds of the good people of the district seem agitated with the current rumour that a military expedition against some neighboring power is preparing by said Burr.

Wherefore, said attorney, on behalf of said U. S. prays that due process issue to compel the personal appearance of the said Aaron Burr, in this court; and also of such witnesses as may be necessary on behalf of the said United States; and that this honorable court will duly recognize the said Aaron Burr to answer such charges as may be preferred against him in the premises; and in the mean time, that he desist and refrain from all further preparation and proceeding in the said armament within the said United States, or the territories or dependencies thereof.

J. H. DAVIESS, *A. U. S.*

Having read this affidavit, the attorney proceeded in the following words:

The present subject has much engaged my mind. The case made out is only as to the expedition against Mexico; but I have information on which I can rely, that all the western territories are the next object of the scheme—and finally, all the region of the Ohio is calculated as falling into the vortex of the new proposed revolution. What the practicability of this scheme is, I will not say; but certainly any progress in it might cost our country much blood and treasure to undo; and at the least, great public agitation must be expected.

I am determined to use every effort in my power, as an officer and as a man, to prevent and defeat it.

Having made the affidavit myself, I shall make no comments on its sufficiency.

In cases of felony the affidavit must be positive, as to a felony actually committed; but in a misdemeanor of this nature, where the sole object of the law is prevention, such an oath cannot be required; the thing must rest on belief as the main point of guilt.

I could easily prove positively the purchase of supplies of various kinds, but this is no offence. Mr. Burr may purchase supplies—he may import arms—he may engage men, which I am told is actually begun—yet all these things being proved make no offence; neither can proof of the declarations of his known confidants, of which abundance may be had, attach guilt to him—it is the design, the intent with which he makes these preparations, that constitute his misdemeanor.

There must be a great exertion of supposition to imagine a case in which positive proof of the illegal design can be had—it must rest in information and belief.

The court ought therefore to issue a warrant or capias for the accused, and examine witnesses; when the court will be able to decide whether Mr. Burr should be bound to good behaviour on the premises, or recognised to appear here and answer an indictment.

His honor Judge Innes declined, on account of the importance of the question, to give an opinion without taking time for consideration. This opinion he did not deliver until this morning about eleven, which opinion went to overrule the motion of the attorney for the United States on the grounds,

1st. That the court was not invested with the power.

2d. If the court were, that the evidence was not sufficient.

The attorney then moved for a warrant to summon a grand jury, before whom he was to prefer an indictment against Col. Burr. This the court immediately granted; and a warrant was given to Col. Crocker, the marshal of the district, for that purpose. The Judge ordered his opinion to be entered on the record. A copy of it, therefore shall be obtained and published in an extra half sheet the beginning of the week, with the farther proceedings of the court on this important question.

1 o'clock. After the names of the grand jury were called, col. Burr entered, attended by H. Clay, esq. as his counsel, and after having seated himself a few minutes rose and addressed the court in concise and impressive terms. He stated that he had been upon the eve of his departure from Lexington, when he was informed that his name had been mentioned with reproach in that court; that he made it his business to hasten to this place, and present himself before the court for investigation, with several other observations which we shall publish at length in our next. At present we can only say, that the grand-jury were ordered to attend on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

SEQUEL TO THE FOREGOING.

[BY THE LAST MAIL.]

In an article in the National Intelligencer, it is stated that the District Court in Kentucky convened on Wednesday, 12th Nov. according to adjournment. "Of thirteen witnesses summoned, twelve appeared.—The only absent witness was a member of the legislature of the Indiana territory, then said to be sitting. The grand jury likewise attended. In this stage of the business, Mr. Daviess, it is said, without assigning any reason, informed the Court he was not prepared to carry the case before the grand jury, and moved their discharge, which accordingly took place. No reasons are assigned for this most extraordinary course of procedure. Our informant adds, that the state of the public mind in Kentucky was tranquil, and not a voice was heard in favor of separation."—*Mer. Adv.*

Hudson, *December 9.*

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.

THE Festival of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by Hudson Lodge, No. 13, in this city, on Saturday, the 27th inst. The members of the said Lodge, together with the neighboring Lodges collectively, or the brethren individually, are respectfully invited to attend. An Oration will be delivered, and an entertainment provided for such as choose to partake.

As members of distant Lodges, now resident in this city, may not receive each a special invitation, not being personally known to the committee, they are requested to attend without further notice.

LEVERETT CRUTTENDEN, SETH MORTON, RUSSELL WILKINSON, } *Com'tee of arrange't.*

Hudson, Dec. 9th, A. L. 5806.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS,

Received by the late arrivals.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

RUSSIAN & SWEDISH ARMIES.

Hamburgh Sept. 29.

Advices from Koenigsburgh state, that Russian troops are now embarking in several ports of Russia.

The Swedish troops are receiving reinforcements in the Duchy of Lauenburgh. His Swedish Majesty is expected in Pomerania immediately.

The Russian fleet now lying off Copenhagen is bound for Corfu; it consists of 3 sail of the line and two frigates.

Letters from Lemberg, of the 1st inst. state, that the Russian troops in motion on the frontiers of Gallicia, are very considerable; and that the Grand Prince *Constantine* was hourly expected there.

Hamburgh, Sept. 30.

The Russian troops as well as the Saxons and Hessians, continue to advance; it is said they would act offensively.

Letters received here from Dresden, assert, that their Russian and Prussian Majesties the *Arch-Duke Charles* and *Grand-Duke Constantine*, are expected in that city. Positive and authentic accounts have been received here of a Russian army, of nearly 30,000 men, having reached the frontiers of Silesia.

Breslaw, Sept. 9.

It appears that the Russians destined to repair to our provinces, are marching in great haste. Every preparation is making for them.

There is certainly a large body of Russian troops to pass through South Prussia and Silesia. They will be conducted by Gen. Chebouski, who is now at Warsaw.

PRUSSIAN & SAXON ARMIES.

Marberg, Sept. 20.

The Prussian army on our frontier is stronger every day. The right wing is posted towards Munster; The left is on the side of East Friesland. The Grand Army is formed behind the Elbe, and is commanded by Marshal Maliendorff; it consists of 70,000 infantry, and 16,000 cavalry; his Majesty is with this division of his troops. Besides this body of troops, which is daily augmenting, all the forces from Magdeburg are to be joined. In Silesia the troops which are already very numerous, are to be joined by 20,000 Saxons. In addition to these, there are two armies of reserve, one at Custrin, and the other at Bober.

Dresden, Sept. 21.

This city is full of Prussian officers. Yesterday about 8000 troops arrived here; and they are to be followed by 4000 more. The Grand Head-Quarters are at present at Halle; and it appears that the army will march against the French territory. It is said that the king of Prussia's camp equippage has reached Halle. All the Saxon troops, hitherto, in cantonments, have had orders to march; though at present their destination is not certainly known.

Bamberg, Sept. 22.

It is said, since this morning that the Duke of Brunswick has transferred his head-quarters from Gotha to Weimare, and it is remarked upon this subject, that all the possessions of the different branches of the House of Saxony, are occupied by Prussian troops.

Frankfort, Sept. 17.

The last letters which have reached us from Saxony announce, that 25,000 Saxon troops are now concentrated between Dresden and the frontiers of the kingdom of Bohemia, and cantoned at a certain distance from the places through which the Prussians pass; so that there is yet no union

between the two armies. The Elector, they say, has hitherto refused it. The Prince of Hohenloe is still at Dresden; it is thought that he has confined himself to demanding a passage for the Prussian troops through the Electorate of Saxony, also for other foreign troops, which, he says, are expected. The motives which the Prussian General alledges to justify his demand relative to the passage, is quite extraordinary; for he declared that the Prussian troops were obliged to evacuate Silesia, to make room for the Russian troops which will immediately arrive from Poland.

Leipsic, Sept. 19.

All the houses are full of Prussian soldiers, who are fed by the citizens.

The Prussian artillery have supplied their want of horses from the inhabitants. Where the people were disposed to sell they have received compensation; and where otherwise force has extorted the supply.

Dresden Sept. 23.

The fortress of Koenigstein is placed in the best state of defence. The Saxon troops under the command of the Duke of Saxe-Wiemar, have approached still nearer to the Prussians: Besides which the garrison of this city, consisting of four regiments of infantry and a regiment of Curiassiers, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. All political affairs continue to be treated with the greatest secrecy.—With regard to military measures, they are a little better known. We very much dread that our country, hitherto so fortunate will become the theatre of a terrible war. Every one here is under the greatest apprehension. Still it is asserted that the elector of Saxony is by no means disposed to make common cause with Prussia. Prince Hohenlohe, on repairing from Berlin to Dresden, demanded of the elector a free passage over his states for his army, consisting of about 3,000 men; the elector answered that he could not oppose it, but that neither could he oppose in the sequel, the passage of other foreign troops; that he would unite his army, in order to protect, as much as possible, his neutrality; but that should war break out, he would not decide in favor of either of the belligerent powers.

The country of Magdeburg has offered his Prussian majesty a regiment of light-horse. The states of Silesia have also offered to raise a regiment at their own expense.

Frankfort, Sept. 22.

According to letters from Saxony, the Prussian advanced posts are already on the frontiers of Memmingen, on the side of Franconia. It is confidently asserted, that the Russians are in Silesia; in that case the court of Berlin may, without fear, publish its manifesto, *which was printed some days since*, as the presence of Russian troops in the Prussian territories is equivalent to a declaration of war.

FRENCH ARMIES.

Dusseldorff, Sept. 22.

French troops are arriving here from all parts to form a considerable army in the frontiers of Holland, a great many are already assembled, and the forces which are to be assembled in a few days, are computed at 80,000 French and Dutch. It appears that his majesty the king of Holland is to take the command of this army in person, and that the defence of the kingdom will be particularly entrusted to the Dutch troops. The arrival of his majesty is already officially announced here.

Cleves, Sept. 26.

The warlike preparations on the part of France, as well as Prussia, are formidable. Besides the French army in Germany, (from 160 to 170,000 strong) an army is to be formed of 100,000 in the neighborhood of Wessel. Should a general war take place, much human blood will again be shed.

Paris, Oct. 1.

Gen Vaux, who served with distinction in Egypt has set out to join the Grand Army.

The prince of Isemburg has also proceeded for Mentz, to join the emperor.

Their majesties arrived at Mentz on the 28th ult. The emperor was six hours on horseback, reviewing the troops and fortifications.

October 3.

From the 22d to the 28th ult. prince Murat, prince Borghesse, marshals Kellerman, Durock, Angereau, Moncey, Bessieres, and other generals, have successively passed through the department of the Meuse, on their way to Mentz. During the same space of time, ten thousand troops, among which were the first and second regiments of the Guards, took the same route.

All the carpenters are in requisition at Cologne, Boun, and other places in the environs, to throw bridges across the Rhine at the first order.

The conscription is going on with the greatest activity in all the departments.

At Weisil, which is the strongest fortification in the new territories of prince Murat, the soldiers were actively employed in cutting down all the trees in the neighborhood, to reduce them to a level with the Glacis; an order was every hour expected for demolishing the houses that surround the fortress; and the most vigorous preparations were making for sustaining a siege.

British successes in Italy.

The belief of new successes in the Neapolitan territories, gained ground in London, on the 8th October. It was reported that Gaeta was retaken—and that general Regnier had been severely wounded.

British Naval Victory.

The capture of four French frigates, with troops, by commodore Hood, is officially announced, and is of considerable importance. Hood's force consisted of the Centaur, Monarch, and Mars—the French, of five frigates and two corvettes. After a chase of ten hours, the British at length brought the French to action, and succeeded in capturing four sail, one of which was the commodore's ship—all new and remarkably fine frigates, full of troops, stores, arms, ammunition and provisions. Commodore Hood lost his right arm in the midst of the action —9 killed, and 32 wounded—the slaughter on board the French ships, was very great.

In addition to this success, the French frigate Le President from the coast of America, richly laden, has been captured by Admiral Louis, after a chase of 17 hours.

The failure of the Negociation,

Was stated officially in London, on the 8th of October. The news was received with the most enthusiastic joy. A London editor thus feelingly expresses himself:—

"Having been invariably of opinion that peace at the present moment was not desirable, our readers cannot but suppose that we are pleased at the failure of the negociation. The negociation was not popular with the country. The people saw that peace at the present moment would be little more than the minuted repose allowed to pugilists; that it would continue no longer than to enable the parties to return with recruited energies to the contest—that the present state of Europe does not admit of secure peace—that its politics may be compared to the diverted course of a deep and rapid river, which has not yet worn its way into any sure and common channel: they felt convinced that there could be no safety for the anxious inhabitants till things had regained something like their ordinary course. The negociation therefore we repeat, was never popular. Men look upon it with feelings of apprehension, not of pleasure. But the war was and is popular—never was war so popular. We shall continue it then, we know with unanimity, and we trust with vigor. Sure we are, that if we do bring all our vast energies and resources, all the sinews and blood, all the mighty mind of the British character into the contest, we shall carry it on successfully and conclude it gloriously; gloriously, not for ourselves alone, but for Europe and the world. For ourselves indeed, for our own liberties and independence, we never had the slightest fears—the English people know their own dignity—they depend on their own virtue—they deserve, because they are determined to be free. Till, therefore, their sea can be dried up, and their rocks crumbled into dust, they can never be conquered or enslaved."

LATEST ARRIVAL.

By the arrival of the ship Perseverance, in 44 days from Hamburgh, we are just put in possession of the newspapers of that place up to the 9th of October. All the information contained in them is comprised in a single sentence: *no war had commenced*, but was considered inevitable by all classes of people; and people in business ordered their affairs accordingly.—*E. Post.*

As a late occurrence at Washington will undoubtedly be made the subject of a terrific letter from the terrible Terreau to the Secretary of State, we beg leave to open the ears of the reader for the reception of the blast:—

Gen. Terreau, the French minister, not agreeing perfectly well with his lady, or finding some American fair more to his liking, took it in his head to send Madame off to France, and accordingly collected some sailors from a French frigate lying at Annapolis, for the purpose of taking her on board by force. She made an outcry, which soon brought a mob together, who demanded her release, and at length obtained it.—It is said that monsieur's temper is up on the occasion.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

HUMAN LIFE.

SATELESS man, still hoarding gold,
Leave the toil that gives no rest;
Thy hoary locks proclaim thee old,
Then why not make, while yet you may,
The present gay,
And seek to make the future blest.

Thoughtless mortal, cast your eyes
On the precious moments fled;
See, how swift thy being flies:—
No youthful vigor nerves your clay;
Life dies away—
To morrow finds thee with the dead.

See, how soon a rolling year
To the age of time is join'd;
No more the mildest seasons cheer;
Thus autumn, too, will soon have flown,
And nature's throne,
To surly winter be resign'd.

But, when by winter's glooms o'ercast,
Nature does not long deplore;
For her spring returns at last.
Not so with man; his fleeting spring,
Once on the wing,
Returns to cheer his soul no more.

But the age-worn Christian feels
Raptures, felt by him alone:
Though freezing time his life congeals,
Full well he knows, life's winter past,
His spring at last,
Of joy immortal shall be blown.

So then let youth their moments spend,
As with the righteous to be class'd;
Thus when cold wintry years impend,
Beyond the darkness of the tomb,
Their spring shall bloom,
Which thro' eternity will last.

QUIN.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A FACT,

A LITTLE EMBELLISHED.

There liv'd not long ago, a student,
Extremely wise, and very prudent;
But chancing once to be unguarded,
His heart, by Cupid, was bombarded;
And tho' before, to nought he'd truckle,
Our hero now was forc'd to knuckle.
This first defeat so unexpected,
In him, a thorough change effected.
Once it was his delight to store
By patient toil, his mind with lore;—
But now the scientific bow'rs,—
From which he'd cull'd the sweetest flow'rs,
Were, by the luckless lad, consider'd
As having all their beauties wither'd.
Nor was the love he bore to books,
More sadly alter'd than his looks.
His visage, once full blown with health,
Was robb'd of all its carnal wealth;
Nor could he boast a stronger claim
To flesh throughout his maugre frame;
So that the youth appeared to viewers,
Like famish'd veni'son, stuff'd with skewers.
The fire that rag'd within his breast,
Unceasingly, consumed his rest:
Indeed, he neither could be number'd,
With those awake, or those who slumber'd;
For when awake, it always seem'd
As tho' the hapless fellow dream'd:
And when asleep such noise he'd make,
That one would swear he was awake.
His nights were spent in frightful screeches;
His days in venting empty speeches—
It happened once, in ranting mood,
As he before a mirror stood,
That love with fancy's pencil drew
His matchless maid before his view—
So much the sight his heart inflam'd,
That he in extacy exclaim'd—
Ah peerless charmer art thou there,
Thou brightest beauty 'mong the fair!
And hast thou deign'd my priceless dear,
At length my drooping heart to cheer!
A tedious, anxious age has pass'd,
Since I beheld my angel last;
Sure, now you can't refuse to bless
Your fond adorer with a kiss.—
He straight approaches, when, alas!
He kisses but the looking-glass,

QUIN.

Literary Gleanings.

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF ST. CLOUD.

"Napoleone Bonaparte was attacked by a fit of jealousy at Mentz. The young nephew of the Elector Arch-Chancellor, Count de L—ge, was very assiduous about the Empress, who herself at first mistook the motive. Her confidential secretary Descamps, however, afterwards informed her, that this nobleman wanted to purchase the place of a coadjutor to his uncle, so as to be certain of succeeding him. He obtained therefore several private audiences, *no doubt* to regulate the price; when Napoleone put a stop this secret negociation, by having the Count carried by gens-d'armes *with great politeness*, to the other side of the Rhine. When convinced of his error, Buonaparte asked his wife what sum had been proposed for her *protection*, and immediately gave her an order on his minister of the treasury, Marbois for the amount. This was an act of justice, and a reparation worthy of a *good* and *tender* husband; but when, the very next day he recalled this order, threw it into the fire before her eyes, and confined her for six hours in her bedroom, because she was not dressed time enough to take a walk with him on the ramparts, one is apt to believe that military despotism has erased from his bosom all connubial affection; and that a momentary effusion of kindness and generosity can but little alleveiate the frequent pangs caused by repeated insults and oppression. Fortunately, Madame Napoleone's di position is proof against rudeness as well as against brutality. If what her *friend* and *consoler*, Madame Dulacy, reports of her is not exaggerated, her tranquility is not much disturbed nor her happiness affected, by these explosions of passionate authority; and she prefers admiring in undisturbed solitude her diamond box to the most beautiful prospects in the most agreeable company; and she inspects with more pleasure in confinement her rich wardrobe, her beautiful china, and her heavy plate, than she would find satisfaction, surrounded with crowds, in contemplating nature even in its utmost perfection. "The paradise of Madame Napoleone," says her friend, "must be of metal, and lighted by the lustre of brilliants, else she would decline it for a hell, and accept Lucifer himself for a spouse, provided gold flowed in his infernal domains, tho' she were even to be scorched by its heat."

Diversity.

From the Port Folio.

MR. OLDSCHOOL,

In the year 1759, Dr. Will wrote a pamphlet entitled, "To David Garrick, Esq. the petition of the letter I, in behalf of himself and Sisters." The purport of it was to charge Mr. Garrick with some words including the letter I, as U, in furm for firm, vurtue for virtue, and others.—The pamphlet is now forgotten; but the following Epigram, which Mr. Garrick wrote upon the occasion, deserves to be preserved as one of the best in the Language. O.

To Dr. Will, upon his petition of the letter I, to David Garrick, Esq.

If 'tis true, as you say, that I've injur'd a letter,
I'll change my notes soon, as I hope, for the better;
May the just rights of letters, as well as of men,
Hereafter be fixt by the tongue and the pen;
Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due,
And that *I* may be never mistaken for *U*.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:...

First Volume. .unbound.. -	$ 2,
Second Volume, - - - -	$ 2, 50
Third Volume, - - - -	$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume, - - - -	$ 2, 50
The four together, - - -	$ 8

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added---An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 52 Cents postage; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 78 Cents.

PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,

Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.